THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

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March 26, '80—y

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The Greatest Sewing Machine of the Age
Don't fail to see this wonderful piece of perfection, the New Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. Manufactured at Watertown, New York. Will be on exhibition at the Bloomsburg fair ground during the fair.
All are cordially invited to call and inspect the New Machine and obtain samples of work, more beautiful and desirable than ever before accomplished and utterly impossible for any other to duplicate. Thousands witnessing the immense range of work, and discarding their old machines for the NEW MACHINE, is sufficient proof of its superiority and bring for the DAVIS a trade that runs the factory to its fullest capacity.

The Vertical Feed.
Which supercedes the under feed, is the hinge upon which swings the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
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For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. Oct 3, 1y.

Poetical.

A RHYME OF THE TIME.

BY NELLIE G. CONE.

Miss Pallas Eudora Von Blurky
She didn't know chicken from turkey;
High Spanish and Greek she could fluently speak,
But her knowledge of poultry was murky.

She could tell the great-uncle of Moses,
And the dates of the Wars of the Roses,
And the reasons of things,—why the Indians wore rings
In their red, aboriginal noses!

Why Shakspere was wrong in his grammar,
And the meaning of Emerson's "Brahma,"
And she went chipping rocks with a little black box
And a small geological hammer!

She had views upon co-education
And the principal needs of the nation,
And her glasses were blue, and the number she knew
Of the stars in each high constellation.

And she wrote in a hand-writing clerky,
And she talked with an emphasis jerky,
And she painted on tiles in the sweetest of styles;
But she didn't know chicken from turkey!

—*Scribner.*

Select Story.

A STORY OF THE PRINCE.

A BOYISH ESCAPADE THAT THREW THE TUILERIES INTO A PAROXYSM OF FRIGHT.

FROM BELGRAVIA.

About fifteen years ago, when the Second Empire was in the heyday of its prosperity, a great commotion occurred one day at the Palace of the Tuileries. The Prince Imperial was missing. His tutor, M. Monnier; his valet, Uhlmann; his equerry, M. Bachon, might have been observed tearing down the terrace which skirts the Quai du Louvre, followed by young Louis Conneau, the Prince's playmate. Young Conneau appeared ready to cry; and the three officials above-named seemed disposed to hold him responsible for the mishap which they dreaded, for every now and then they turned round gesticulating, and sharply repeated the question, 'When did you see him last?' It was about ten o'clock on a summer morning, and the public part of the Tuileries gardens was already crowded with nursemaids and children. Some other walkers were aboard, too, inhaling the tonic of Parisian June air, and several of these, noticing the goings to and fro of the persons on the terrace, stopped and stared, imagining that some court dog must have played the truant. It would have given them an electrical sensation if they could have guessed that it was the heir to the throne who was being sought for among the rhododendrons and lilac bushes. This little bit of news, retailed by them in cafes—as it would have been very speedily—would have been enough to occasion a heavy fall in rentes and to have spread a panic on the Bourse that afternoon.

The Prince's tutor, equerry and valet knew this but too well; and so did young Conneau, whose youthful mind had long ago opened to the comprehension that his Imperial playmate was not a boy like others. Guards surrounded him; all his steps were watched; he could not wander out of the sight of those appointed to keep their eyes on him without raising an amount of fuss of which Conneau himself always suffered rather more than the Prince did. The functions of whipping-boy had happily been abolished before Louis Conneau's time; but whenever the Prince did anything amiss, it was Conneau who was held blameworthy. He was told that he ought to set a better example, that he ought not to lead his imperial Highness astray; that he was a boy who enjoyed great honors and had consequently big duties, all of which sayings Conneau bore with an air of outward penitence but with inward mutiny. Now, this much lectured youth happened to know that the Prince Imperial chafed considerably under the tutelage in which he was held, and had long cherished the ambition of going forth and having a long day's spree by himself in the streets of Paris. There was a certain fried potato stall where H. I. H. had said he should like to regale himself incognito, and he much wished to go and mix with the herds of boys whom he had seen streaming out of the Lycees toward four in the afternoon, and to join in some of those delightful combats which they waged among themselves with their dictionaries and satchels. Too generous to drag his comrade into a scrape, the Prince had never asked Conneau to join him in an escapade; but he had solemnly warned him that on the first occasion when he should catch M. Monnier napping, the officer on guard dozing, and the sentry at the garden gate looking stupid on his post, he should avail himself of this combination of circumstances and be off. Louis Conneau had treated this confidence as sacred, but he had used the voice of wisdom to persuade the Prince that there were just as good fried potatoes to be had at the Tuileries as at the corner of the Rue St. Honore; and that eating these delicacies with one's fingers out of a piece of greasy yellow paper constituted no such treat as H. I. H. fancied. However, the Prince seemed now to have disregarded the advice, and Conneau, hurried by questions, was at last fain to own that he thought his Highness had gone out for a bit of fun.

"Fun!" yelled M. Monnier, lifting his arms in desperation; "does he think it's fun to make us run about after him in this fashion! Where has he gone now? Tell us at once if you know."

'Perhaps he has gone to buy two sous' worth of potatoes,' suggested young Conneau timidly. It was a hazardous statement to make, for the three officials glared at him as if they thought a jest would be most unseasonable at such a moment.

'Potatoes!' echoed the erudite M. Monnier. 'Why he only breakfasted an hour ago.'

'Boys are often ready for two breakfasts,' remarked M. Bachon, the equerry, luminously.

'That's not the question,' cried the tutor, retracing his steps, and walking rapidly back toward the palace. 'You must lead us to the potato shop, Conneau, if you know where it is. Quick! come, now, I take it for granted you are not misleading us.'

'I can not affirm he has gone for potatoes,' whined Conneau, feeling the conjuncture was serious. 'Perhaps he has gone to have a fight with the Lycee boys.'

'Mein Gott! a fight mit *vauriens!*' exclaimed Uhlmann, his honest Alsatian face turning to the color of beetroot.

'Not a word more,' gasped M. Monnier, for they were nearing a sentry, and observed the captain of the guard standing on the steps of the *Pavillon de Flore* and sniffing the air, as if he smelt something in the wind. 'Come along, come along, we must keep this from the Emperor; he would become ill from alarm.'

'And from the Empress,' whispered M. Bachon, who feared that her Majesty's wrath might possibly not manifest itself in silent prostration.

It was a great responsibility that the party were assuming in concealing the Prince's disappearance from the Emperor; for there was a standing order at court that if anything happened to the Prince his Majesty was to be informed of it without delay and that the Prefect of Police was to be telegraphed for. It was just possible that the Prince might have been kidnapped; and under these circumstances it was of the utmost importance that the Prefect should be warned at once in order that the entire brigade of the secret police might be thrown out over the capital like a huge net closing its meshes over the railway stations and the gates which lead out of Paris. The truth is, though, that the persons who were hunting for Napoleon's heir dreaded to be called sharply to task for dereliction of duty in suffering their precious charge to slip out unobserved; and that they hoped that by putting their best feet foremost they might be successful in overtaking his Highness without police assistance. Louis Conneau avouched that the potato stall which had tempted his comrade was within a stone's throw of the Tuileries, and as to Lycees, it was probable that the one which the Prince knew best by sight was that of Charlemagne, near the Bastille end of the Rue de Rivoli. So M. Monnier, Bachon, and Uhlmann, along with young Conneau, might soon have been seen scudding across the Place du Carrousel toward the Rue de Rivoli entrance; but so well used the police of the Tuileries to be conducted in those times, that a couple of the palace detectives—well-dressed gentlemen, with red ribands in their buttonholes—who saw them hurry out, suspected something wrong, and stole after them. Perhaps they fancied that M. Monnier had purloined some of the crown diamonds, and that M. Bachon and M. Uhlmann were going with him to share the proceeds. Mistrust of honest men is the prime virtue of detectives.

The old woman who kept the fried potato stall at the corner of the Rue St. Honore and the Rue des Bons Enfants was known in the quarter by the nickname of Mere Rissole. She was rather a character in her way; and, though not possessed of such fine literary and artistic collections as her sister friers who sell potatoes to the rising talent of the Quartier Latin, she nevertheless wielded some social influence by reason of having some hundred garrulous female concierges for her customers. To such a woman any bit of news was welcomed as a broad piece of silver, and worth it, for it helped her to keep her customers in patience while the process of slowly gilding the potatoes in the hissing grease was going on. Wherefore, Mother Rissole fairly panted with excitement when she was accosted by three perspiring men and a little boy who all asked her with breathless eagerness whether she had seen another little boy aged about nine, dressed in black velvet—a handsome boy, with large soft eyes and winning ways—"in fact, the Prince Imperial," blurted out poor M. Monnier, who was beginning to have misgivings lest he should sleep at Mazas and subsequently be tried on a capital charge. 'You must know the Prince Imperial, madame; tell us truly whether you have seen him.'

'Seigneur Dieu! Why, it must be the boy who came here about an hour ago, but I didn't notice him,' exclaimed the old woman, dropping her knife into the frying-pan from surprise, and splashing a drop of scalding grease on to the round chin of M. Bachon, who murmured a benison as he wiped it off. 'Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!' added she, 'why, he gave me a franc, and would't take any change—then he walked off with a shabby man in a bad hat, who often comes to me to buy his breakfast.'

'Shabby man—bad hat!' echoed M. Monnier, beside himself. 'Which way did they go? Quick! we've not a moment to lose.'

'I really don't know,' answered Mother Rissole, bewildered.

'Do you know where this shabby customer of yours lives?' asked M. Bachon, putting a more practical question.

'Is his hat so very bad? Perhaps we might know him by that,' asked Louis Conneau, anxious also to display his acumen.

'I don't know where the man lives, but I've heard that he's a journalist,' answered the fried potato woman. 'He sometimes gives me a bundle of newspapers to pay for his breakfast instead of money.'

'What papers?' inquired M. Monnier.

'I don't know, sir; I can't read,' was the puzzled answer.

'Anyhow, the man's a Radical,' opined M. Bachon. 'No Conservative writer would come to buy fried potatoes at a stall and pay for them in kind.'

This little sally made no one smile, for matters were beginning to look ugly. The Crown Prince in the hands of a shabby Radical might mean all sorts of abominable things, not the least probable of which might be the demand for a thumping ransom. To make matters worse, it began to rain at that moment, and the party had of course, no umbrellas. They could not get into a cab, because it was now their duty to walk up the Rue Rivoli as far as the College Charlemagne and see if they could not fall in with the Prince on their way. Damp and wretched, they trudged off on their unpromising errand, little Conneau having to run to keep pace with them, followed at a respectful distance behind. By the time they reached the Hotel de Ville they were dripping sops; and upon arriving at the college they were steaming from heat and moisture like boiled vegetables. Unhappily, their perseverance was not to be rewarded, for on looking up and down the street, where the rain was falling in torrents, they saw nothing resembling a Prince nor even a shabby Radical. There were men with bad hats enough but they were ordinary folks hurrying through their business in the rain, and offering nothing suspicious to the eye of the beholder. It had been the practice of M. Monnier to improve the shining hours which he spent with the the Imperial pupil by taking the casual objects and incidents of life as texts for instructive sermons. He had already made mental note of the fact that if he recovered his pupil safe and sound he would discourse to him about potatoes, scalding grease, Radicals, and the uses to which a hat may be put when the nap is gone; but he now added to his mental notes that constriction of the throat which is a symptom of great fear, and from which he began to suffer acutely at that moment. He remarked also how his friend Bachon and the valet Uhlmann were marking time nervously on the pavement, as if they, too, saw no pleasing vista opening before them; but this interesting observation did not cloak from him the necessity of returning to the Tuileries without further delay. So a cab was hailed, and the whole dismal party got into it. Louis Conneau, who had borne up bravely till then, began to cry, by doing which he rendered great service to the three men, who only wanted such an excuse to upbraid him all three together, and vow that the whole thing was his fault.

Let us tread lightly over the scene that took place at the Tuileries when it was disclosed to Napoleon III. and the Empress that their son had taken what the French figuratively call the key of the fields, and had last been seen in the company of a tatterdemalion quill driver. How aids-de-camp rushed about and how maids of honor fainted; how secretaries of the State were sent for, and arrived with their hair disheveled; how the Prefect of Police drove to and fro about the city, giving orders and cross-orders; and how, during five mortal hours, the entire police of the best policed city in the world left off hunting rogues to chase their Imperial master's heir—all these things will be recorded some day when the Court history of the Second Empire gets written. Enough to say here that toward six in the evening, when the confusion in the palace was at its height, a rather dusty and somewhat abashed little boy was seen parleying with the sentry who mounted guard under the Triumphal arch of the Carrousel.

'Why, it's he!' screamed M. Monnier, who witnessed the sight from his window; and he would have dashed out of the room, but he was practically in the custody of two officers of the guards, who courteously restrained him. The next moment, however, shouts of joy, greetings, etc., mingled with reproaches, could be heard in the passage outside, and M. Monnier knew that his pupil had come home safe and sound. Etiquetto prevented the tutor from hastening into the Emperor's presence unbidden; but he was soon summoned, and, entering the Empress' drawing-room, found her Majesty laughing as she dried her eyes, while the Emperor and half a dozen court ladies surrounded the Prince Imperial, with amused, half-wondering smiles, as if he were a boy of some strange breed, telling marvelous things. In sooth, the lad was seated on a footstool, and, having made his peace with his parents for his truancy, was complacently relating his adventures. On seeing his tutor, he stood up and hung his head, as if ashamed, for form's sake.

'Ah, Louis, you will have to beg M. Monnier's pardon, for you put him in great anxiety,' said the Emperor. 'Your punishment shall be to write out an account for him of all you've been doing.'

'I can't remember every little thing, you know,' said the Prince, not much relishing the prospective task.

M. Monnier made a mental note for a lecture on mnemonics, but for the present he said: 'Well, monseigneur, do you at least know who your companion was?'

'Oh, he was a very nice person,' exclaimed the Prince. 'When it rained, he took me into his house and showed me a number of old things. He seemed to be a poor man, but he has seen a great number of countries and spent many years in Cayenne. Where is Cayenne, papa?'

And the Prince looked up artlessly at the Emperor, who winced.

A few weeks later one of those political plots which used always to be breaking out in Paris under the Empire (perhaps because the police had some interest in their frequency) brought about a dozen so-called revolutionists into the meshes of the Rue de Jerusalem. Among them was a poor wight, a journalist, named Victor Marchy, who had but lately returned from ten years' captivity at Cayenne, whence he had escaped. Lying in prison, this unfortunate fellow was told one day that papers had been found in his lodging which implicated him in a plot against the Emperor's life.

'Ah pour ca non!' exclaimed Marchy. 'J'en sppelle au Prince Imperial que je ne suis pas un assassin!'

'Why to the Prince Imperial, who is but a child?' asked the juge d'instruction, astonished.

'Take him my photograph,' answered Victor Marchy.

The prisoner's photograph was submitted to the Prince Imperial, who recognized it as that of 'the shabby Radical with the bad hat,' in whose company he had spent his truant day. Wherefore the Emperor, as he himself examined the portrait, said, with some emotion:

'This man held my boy's life in his hands during a whole day; he can be no enemy of mine!'

And he signed Victor Marchy's pardon.

There is only one country in the world in which there are no illiterate people; it is the Sandwich Islands. The population of the islands is 58,000. They have 11 high educational institutions, 169 middle public schools, and 43 private schools. The public instruction is under the supervision of a committee appointed by the King, and composed of five members, who serve without remuneration; the committee appoint a general inspector and a number of sub-inspectors. The Government takes care that every person shall be able at least to read and write, and pursues energetically all parents who neglect to send their children to school.

A studious-looking man arrived at an Iowa county fair with a large and intricate machine, which he unloaded with great care from a wagon. The superintendent asked him what it was, so as to be able to assign it to a proper place among the exhibits. He replied that it was an apparatus for making human beings. 'I put the proper amount of bone, muscle, blood, and so on, into this hopper, he continued, 'set the wheel in motion, and the result within an hour is a perfect adult man or women.' The only imperfection in his invention, he went on to say, that the creatures thus made had no souls, but he hoped soon to remedy that. He was allowed to set up his machine, and to explain it to the crowds; but he was unable to get the proper material for a practical illustration.

A MONUMENT TO ANDRE.

Thursday, October 2, was the hundredth anniversary of the execution of Major Andre. The story of his arrest by three farmers, who were for the time being acting as videttes for the Continental Army, is familiar to every school-boy. Paulding, Van Wart and Williams will always figure in American history as sturdy patriots, although they were very humble and very obscure persons. Paulding was a soldier, but at the time of the capture of Andre he seems to have been out of the service. In our days these three unattached partisans of the revolutionary cause would have been called 'bushwackers.'

The amiable and generous Andre deserved a better fate. However, his execution was not only in strict accordance with the laws of war, but the British had set a precedent in the hanging of Lieutenant Nathan Hale, who was captured under circumstances almost precisely similar, which General Washington could not overlook. Whatever may be said at this day of the stern sense of duty which compelled the sacrifice of the life of a brave and honorable man, the British were in no position to question the absolute justice of the act. Andre spent a good deal of time in Philadelphia and was a great favorite in society. His body was buried near the spot where he was executed and remained there until 1821, when his bones were taken to England, and now he sleeps among the illustrious dead who have been honored with a memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey.

The farm on which Andre's body was buried is now owned by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and out of regard for his English friends, and especially at the solicitation of Dean Stanley, Mr. Field has erected a monument to mark the spot. It is a handsome shaft, six feet seven inches in height and three feet square at the base. Dean Stanley wrote the inscription, and surely it is worthy of its author:

Here died, October 2, 1780,
Major John Andre of the British Army,
who entering the American lines
on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold
for the surrender of West Point,
was taken prisoner, tried and condemned as a spy.
His death,
though according to the stern code of war,
moved even his enemies to pity,
and both armies mourned the fate
of one so young and so brave.
In 1821 his remains were removed
to Westminster Abbey
A hundred years after his execution
this stone was placed above the spot where he lay
by a citizen of the state, against which he fought;
not to perpetuate the record of strife,
but in token of those better feelings
which have since united two nations,
one in race, in language and in religion,
with the earnest hope that this friendly union
will never be broken.
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Field and a few friends set up the monument on Thursday, the hundreth anniversaay of the tragic event. He will inclose a small park around it and invest a sum sufficient to keep it in repair *in perpetuam*. There has been some discussion about the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of a hostile soldier, who died the death of a spy, but the better opinion seems to be that Dean Stanley's epitaph sufficiently explains the reasons for this act of magnanimity, after the passions and resentments of the struggle for independence have been buried out of sight by the lapse of a hundred years.—*Press.*

ROADS.

This is the way I make a good road with a plow and drag: Commence in the middle of the road with a good, sharp plow, as soon as the frost is well out while the ground is yet soft, and plow it into the centre from both ways, plowing a strip from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, then drag it down thoroughly: then plow again in the same way, then drag again at least twice over, and so on plowing and dragging until the road-bed is raised from one-and-a-half to two feet high. I am sure to go straight, for nothing looks better to me than a straight road. I don't like serpentine roads. When raised high enough, drag four or five times over, sow on grass seed and roll down.

In the district where I live we are taxed about seventy days on the road. A team, plow and man are counted three days work. With these seventy-days work we can round up a good half mile and it is as smooth when we get done as a house floor. Can drive a two-forty gait just like 'a mice.' Being done while it is moist, it will pack down solid and not run up. We used to wait until about the 1st of June, then tear things all to pieces by getting lumps on to rough spots and making them rougher, and soft dirt on to soft spots and making them softer and somewhat dangerous for spring wagons to pass over, going 'helter-skelter' up and down and all over.

You gentlemen who like good roads try my plan. I know you will like it. You will be astonished how much you can do in a day, how fast you can round up the road and how nice and smooth it will be when you get done. Plow it fine, drag it fine and do it while the ground is wet; don't wait until it gets dry and hard. Do it right and you will be glad and happy and make others happy. A good coat of gravel put on one year after is an excellent plan, and such a road will last many years without any more expense.

C. W. PALMER.
Monroe county, N. Y.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

An infidel passing through the shadows that hang around the close of life and finding himself adrift amid the dark surges of doubt and uncertainty without anchorage or harbor in view, was urged by his skeptical friends to hold on, but will you tell me what to hold on by?' Here is a question which men do well to consider before they reach the closing scene. If they are told to hold on, what are they to hold on by? Where is their trust? Where is their confidence? What certainty have they as they go down into the shadows? Surely a man who comes to his dying hour needs something better than infidelity can give him; he needs the guiding hand of Him who is the resurrection and the life, who has conquered death and triumphed over the grave, and who is able to bring us safely off at last. He needs that hope which is 'as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil.'

EGG PLANT.—Peel and cut into thin slices; soak in salt and water ten minutes; drain and steam five minutes. Make a batter of one pint of sweet milk, two beaten eggs, one-third cup of melted butter, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and flour, to make batter as for pancakes; dip the slice into this, and fry in butter until of a light-brown.

THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

The slaughter of Maj. Thornburg and a dozen soldiers in Colorado, perhaps of the whole of his force, adds another to the long list of needless horrors which have attended our management of the Indian tribes within our borders. The painful reflection about incidents like that of Milk River is that they excite so little attention. In England such an event would occupy a great space in the press and in the debates on the hustings and in Parliament, and public opinion would demand that the causes which brought about the calamity should be fully investigated in order that the blame might be placed where it belonged. With us the Administration knows it will not be seriously called to account either for the lack of a sufficient military force at the scene of the outbreak, or for the acts of the Indian Department which have sent the Utes on the warpath. As for the latter, we know that the Indian Commissioner and Agents are always prepared to show—or rather to pretend to show—that the turbulence of the savages is caused either by the faults of the military, the acts of the settlers, or their own innate deviltry, and never by the dishonesty, inefficiency, or lack of tact of the Indian Agents Whether in the case of the Utes there has been any serious fault on the part of the Agent Meeker and the civil authorities it is still too early to form a decided opinion. The facts, as far as they have been developed, point rather to lack of tact and knowledge of the Indian character than to the outright plundering of the Indians, which has too commonly been the course of their Agents.

But it is evident that somebody has blundered hideously in the disposition of the troops. The reports show that Governor Pitkin, Agent Meeker, and nearly everybody else in Colorado, have long been distrustful of this tribe. In the entire absence of any symptoms of disaffections of such a grave character on other reservations, the public may fairly ask why as large a force as Gen. Merritt is now commandine was not in the vicinity of the Ute reservation before this fire, which was known to be smouldering, burst into flames. As at present advised, we see no excuse for this apparently criminal neglect of symptoms which were notorious

All these heart-sickening occurrences—in the loss of our Canbys, Custers, Thornburgs, and the rest of the long roll of heroes sacrificed to the insatiable rapacity of the Republican party and its Indian ring—speak but one lesson: *That the responsibility of managing the Indians ought to be placed in the hands of those who, in case of mismanagement will have to fight and be killed by them,—Sunday Herald.*

SAVING CLOVER SEED.

The very high price which farmers frequently have to pay for cloverseed should induce them to save at least a sufficiency for their own supply, and undoubtedly, if well followed up, make it a very profitable business as a money crop. A farmer, who is vouched for as one of the best cloverseed savers, gives the following hints as to the saving of the seed: 'The second crop is for the seed, and is really fit for no other purpose, as it salivates the stock fed on it. The best time to cut for seed is a very nice point to determine. It should be cut when a majority of the heads turn brown, and before any begin to shed off the little seed pods, each of which contains a seed. Cut the second crop of clover just as though it were for hay, rake it into windrows and let it lie and take one or two showers; then put it into very small cocks while damp, about one good pitchforkful in a place, and when it is dry put into sacks and cap with something that will turn water, or what is still better, if you have a shed or barn, put it there and let it remain until you get a huller to take it out for you. Let our farmers save all the cloverseed they can, and thus help to make thousands of dollars for the State, now sent out each year for cloverseed to sow.'

KILLED BY A DEAD SNAKE.

I will tell you a very curious and melancholy incident that happened on one occasion in a church where I was conducting the service. The windows and doors were, of course, all wide open, and through one of those open doors a cobra glided into the church. I did not notice it myself, but several of the congregation did, and were not unreasonably much alarmed. The beadle, a native, was fortunately on the alert, and he managed to procure a tulwar,

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 17, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR,
OF PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER,
I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ELI ROBBINS.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—G. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Sone McHenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Houseknecht.
Catawissa—W. B. Kiffe.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Brennan.
" S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—S. C. Creveling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittle.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. R. Sines.
Millin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Mcargell.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—John Kressler.
Stillwater—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Terwilliger.

Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.

Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amurth Noble.
James Lemon.
John Yost.
Peter Sollieder.
Hugh Buckingham.
Charles Hassert.

BLOOM WEST.

R. R. Little.
Silas Furman.
William Barrett.
G. W. Sterner.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.
Charles Gibbons, Samuel Appleman, T. B. Cole.

BERWICK.

A. D. Seely,
F. S. Hunt,
David Gross.

CENTRALIA.

D. F. Curry,
Owen Cain.

CONYNGHAM NORTH.

Thomas Chapman,
Charles McGuire,
Thomas Ennis.

CONYNGHAM SOUTH.

John P. Hannon,
Jas. Monaghan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss. It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

The Two Platforms.

THE ISSUES LAID DOWN BY THE TWO HARRISBURG CONVENTIONS.

WHAT THEY SAY. WHAT THEY MEAN, AND RESULTS IF CARRIED OUT.

The two opposing parties—one of which must prevail at the next State election—have put themselves, *pro forma*, upon the country in the declarations of their platforms. By these declarations they agree by the people to be judged.

Such deliverances, confirmed by custom, go before every election. They profess to be pertinent to the immediate issues of the political campaign, to the general principles that are to govern both parties, and the differences that distinguish one party from the other.

The tenor of a political platform may depend not less upon its specific declarations than upon a subtile and instinctive spirit that pervades it—the seemingly insensible repetition of certain terms, for example, that shows the real undercurrent of the author's thought. An apothegm of Talleyrand, that language is made to *conceal*, not to express, thought, can nowhere find a better illustration than in a political platform. Close examination may, however, bring to light the actual ideas of those who have devised it, however specious and deceptive it is meant to be, however glittering its generalities may appear.

The platform promulgated by the two State Conventions held at Harrisburg will be found to consist of about the same number of resolutions. The antagonism of one platform to the other is as sharply defined as it could possibly be made, and this appears mainly in the frequent changes rung in one of them upon a single word. It would seem to have been the intention of the authors of the platform in question, by frequent repetition, to accustom the tympanum of the popular ear to the vibrations of a high-sounding term that has in it the rankest political heresy ever sought to be imposed upon a free people in the modern world. The seemingly innocent, but nevertheless omnipresent, existence of this one word sweeps the whole platform away from the domestic concerns of the State, and is meant to give a direction to popular understanding as delusive and dangerous as was ever sought by unholy ambition out of the coinage of its own mind:

The word 'Nation' with its attendant adjective 'National,' invariably printed with an initial capital letter—occur seventeen times in the platform put forth by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg in June last; and these terms run through ten of its fourteen 'planks.' To give it the benefit of contrast this pernicious use of the word in the same sense is nowhere to be found in the platform previously adopted by the Democrats—indeed it occurs but once therein, and then only in a subsidiary sense.

This word, as used, is the pivotal idea of the Republican profession of faith; and its presence in almost every plank convicts the authors of it of deliberate duplicity and treachery; it remands all their utterances to the pillory of popular suspicion and distrust. It is no more nor less than the shibboleth of a reactionary movement that claims to consummate repeated violations of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, in an entire upheaval of the government itself.

To gain a clear insight into purposes of the Republican leaders in such a platform, it is merely necessary to note that of its fourteen subdivisions, one and a half strictly pertain to matters wherein the State is essentially and exclusively concerned. To set this fact out in clearer light, it may be observed that of the twelve Democratic resolutions, with which the former must be compared, eleven have reference to the relations of the people to the State, and, reciprocally, of the State to the people. Such a contrast cannot be too tenaciously kept in mind. The propositions of the Republican leaders as we find them in this platform, are desperate expedients—grown out of a condition of things, in the management of the affairs of the State and general government, that has brought plunder, waste and corruption in legislation and at the polls to the one; and all these things with the settled preliminaries of political anarchy to the other.

A brief examination by way of contrasting the terms and tenor of these two platforms will be sufficient to show which of them holds itself accountable to the people, their rights, their interests and the general welfare of the Commonwealth; and which has merged all the inalienable privileges of citizenship and the inadequated and indifeasible independence of the State, in a mockery of professed fealty to the National Government, which sham of all lawful authority, in its highest office, by a Republican conspiracy remains an abiding insult to the popular will, and is made to reappear in this platform as the cherished object of the Republican conspirator's solicitude and love.

So far as any comparison touching the same or similar topics can be made, it may be fairly stated as follows: 'The Democrats assert that the United States is a Federal Union. The republican platform announces the political paradox already noted that the Federal Union is a 'Nation.'

The Republican platform declares that the establishment of a State sovereignty 'overthrows National supremacy.' The Democratic resolutions say that 'the rights of the States and the liberties of the people' depend the one upon the other.

The Republicans declare that State sovereignty endangers 'Federal unity!' The Democratic declarations condemn 'the invasion of States for political purposes without regard to Constitutional restrictions.'

The Republican resolutions say that 'the supremacy of the National Government' depends upon 'National laws which protect the ballot box.' The Democrats that all such measures are 'imperial methods of supervising elections and coercing the popular will;' that the presence of soldiers or Government officials at the polls 'destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundations of self-government.'

The Republican leaders say that 'the Democratic party has committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people' to 'protect the ballot.' The Democrats that 'the military ought in all things to be subordinate to the civil power;' and that 'when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls,' troops 'or hireling officials claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing' do by their presence 'destroy all freedom of elections.'

The Republican Convention lauded Hayes for vetoing Congressional measures which refuse to pay the deputy marshals whose function, it is said, is to 'protect the ballot box.' The Democrats say Hayes is a Fraud, the creature of an unlawful 'conspiracy' against 'the well-known and legally expressed will of the people;' that the use of his veto 'to maintain unconstitutional and despotic power' at the polls 'is an insult and a menace to the country.'

The Democrats appeal to their fidelity to the 'workingman;' the Republicans call upon 'the veteran soldiers of the war.'

The Democrats condemn 'the system of subsidies by the General Government, under which during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations have profited at the people's expense. They condemn 'any appropriation of public moneys or public credit to any other object than the public service.'

The Republican Convention was silent on this subject.

The Republicans (declaring in the same breath the 'United States a Nation!') threaten to oppose 'a solid North' to 'a solid South.' The Democrats utter no distinction on this head, but declare 'the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts in its whole Constitutional vigor is to save the life of the Nation.

The Democrats condemn 'the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by bribery and corruption, and to take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars, for which its liability has never been ascertained.' They declare such an attempt to be 'a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings.'

About this business the Republican platform is silent. [The platform is silent; the Convention was not. It howled down delegate Wolfe, gagged and silenced him when he offered a resolution similar to the one quoted above, and pointedly refused to declare in favor 'of honest men in office.']

The Democrats declare that—

'We look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people.'

The railroad article in the Constitution which the Democrats demand shall be accepted by the corporations and enforced by the Legislature, prohibits discriminations against the business of Pennsylvania, which is systematically crushing out our domestic industries, and giving the West immense advantages over the farmer and the manufacturer, the producer and consumer, of this Commonwealth.

The Republicans ignore and avoid this issue. They transfer the question of 'discrimination in rates of freight' from the State, where they have the power to remedy the evil, to the 'country,' where they have no power, and content themselves with a vague declaration of a sentiment, instead of the promise of a practical measure.

The Constitution needs only to be enforced to cure all the evils of which our depressed industries complain, and this the Democrats insist unequivocally shall be done. This is the most important and pertinent plank in their platform; in it resides another proof of the honesty of the declarations they have brought before the people in their campaign.

The Republicans said that the Treasury has been honestly administered by Republican officials for seventeen years. The Democrats declare the Treasury to be empty; that 'even schools and charities are unable to obtain money already apropriated for their support;' and 'that there has been systematic embezzlement of interest and other spoliations by the Republican Treasury Ring.'

The Democrats conclude by expressing confidence in their candidate for the Treasurer's office and pledge him, 'if elected, to keep the public moneys safely, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection; and preserve the Commonwealth from a repetition of the robberies incident to the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury Ring.'

'Look now on this picture; then on that?'

RUTHERFORD'S REEL.

The Philadelphia *Times*, now at the head of the Republican party in Pennsylvania thus speaks of the late Indian outbreak. It says:

'There are a few things regarding the Indian outbreak which common people are permitted to know. They know that a number of soldiers have been killed; that the General of the Army who was at the time attending a country fair, thinks the army ought to be increased; that the President is waiting in Ohio for election day to come so that he can vote, while the officials of the Indian Bureau are waiting for him to get back to Washington so that they can give him the news about the uprising; that the Secretary of War is away in Iowa making stump speeches; that the War Department holds the Indian Bureau responsible for the trouble; that the Indian Bureau holds the War Department responsible, and there is great excitement all over Colorado. But why things and officials should be in this frightful condition common people are not permitted to know.'

The disgraceful belittleing of the high office of President of the United States has been properly left to the day of small things and the era of small men, who by fraud, chicanery or strict party rule, have crept or been foisted into the place of statesmen. The role of traveling showman was first undertaken as a business, by Mr. President Johnson; who supposing himself to have a mission and of course a revelation to make commenced deadheading it around the country drawing small crowds to the railway stations and orating to them in some dreamy platitudes having neither sense or point. Of this ridiculous display the country was heartily ashamed; but when Grant became President he increased the folly of it by his infant class speeches; and by increasing the number of them in about the proportion in which he decreased the salt of sense. But free rides, big dinners and plenty of whiskey were Grant's weaknesses, and he continued the exhibition until he made the circus of President Johnson a one horse show indeed, in comparison.

To these two exhibitors succeeds Mr. Acting President, Rutherford Burchard Hayes—Phœbus, what a name, to fill the future trump of speaking fame,—and he, engaging the whole troupe, sets off upon his excursion. Every little gathering from Maine to Mexico to which he is united, notes his presence. Every harvest home, every little country fair, bills him as it would a famous clown or a big ox. And indeed in many respects he fills both these characters. With less sense than Johnson and more vanity than Grant, he gulps down the plaudits of the gaping mobs at the cross roads and villages, and strings out his crudities and plattitudes and villainous politics, in the insane belief that he is a statesman and an orator. And when some bolsterous reception is awaiting him which he has neither the tact nor the courage to face, he sends out that blustering blackguard General Sherman to swear and storm and rant before the mob until it becomes less demonstrative. Then the acting President appears, bows, mumbles a common place, and the train moves forward.

Nor are we without lady performers in this manmoth exhibition. Mrs. Hayes comes to the front foot lights and bows her acknowledgements. Her sweet smile and her bland manner, and her straw colored silk, and the crowd cheers, and Mrs. Hayes retires behind the curtain. Then Mr. Secretary Tom, Dick or Harry comes forward, and he has his little say some more villainous politics, some more foolish finance, and the scream of the locomotive mingles with the yell of the bystanders, and the show is over.

All this vulgar parade can only be satisfying to men of the smallest mind. And it is to the great disgrace of the country that such men are allowed to represent the people and the government. Business at Washington goes on as it may. No man there to attend to it. So also men who ought to be at their foreign posts belong to the side show of the Government Circus, and neglecting the public business, run with the machine.

O, for a Democratic Statesman, who, having an appreciation of the dignity of his position, will administer the office of President from the White House, and not from the platform of a railroad car!

EXECUTION AT SUNBURY.

Peter McManus, was hanged at Sunbury on the 9th inst for the murder of Coroner Hesser in 1874. O'Neil who was convicted of the same crime was sentenced to be hanged at the same time, but the Governor reprieved him for 60 days.

McManus made the following statement. The night before the murder John O'Neil and a fellow by the name of Pat O'Neil came to boarding house. Boarding mistress or one of her daughters called me out of bed and told me there was a stranger down stairs and John wanted to see me. I came down and John O'Neil made me acquainted with his namesake Pat O'Neil. We got acquainted and sat down and was talking one thing or another about New York. Then we drank 12 bottles of porter before we went to bed. We went to bed between 11 and 12 that night. John O'Neil went home the following morning and Pat O'Neil stopped until after breakfast. Him and me went down toward the Brady colliery. We came right over the old stage road. Went down the log road down to Brady. We sat on a log, and he told me all about it—that Dennis Canning sent him down for to tell me to have four men that night at the Brady cut, and he told me that Dennis Canning sent me letter day before that and he asked me whether I had got it. I told him I had not, and said that Dennis was thinking that is the reason and he sent me down to tell you. So then he up and told me to have four men at the Brady cut, and I asked him what he wanted with me at the Brady. He told me they were going to do a job at Coal Run. I asked who they were going to do it to, and he said he didn't know his name, he was a watchman. I mentioned the man's name. He said that is the name. I said, 'what in the name of God are you going to do to him,' and he said there was an outside boss who is going to have it done. He didn't know his name. I mentioned his name and he said that is the name. So I said I never would get a man for him; never would do such a job, and I told him if he would take my advice he would go back where he came from. He told me he had no money. I told him I would give him $5 to go to Ralston or Renovo. So I went and told Robert Haggerty. We went down the road and I, between Luke Fiddler (a colliery) and Shamokin, gave him $5 I borrowed of a woman and said there is $5 for you to go home, and I came down to Shamokin to Roth's tavern. We had two or three drinks there and the train came and I put him on the train that came to Sunbury. I returned and took a gun and dog and went out into the bush, and after stopping in the bush until about 7 o'clock that evening I came home supper was ready and after supper I know Mrs. Long told me that Pat O'Neil, Mike Haley and Philip Hughes were there, and she told them I went away in the bush and did not know what time I would come home. I told her they might go to hell. I said I gave pat O'Neil $5 and wouldn't do no more. So after supper I laid around the house and went to bed between nine and ten o'clock. I got up between twelve and one to go out and try and save him. I could'nt rest; that is the reason I rose. So I went over to Coal Run to the breaker; met Tague Dougherty and Roger M'Guire. They sat upon the lower track near the bridge, within fifty yards of the engine house door. They asked me who was that; I told them and they told me to come on, that they were at it. So I went on up to the engine house; I went in the boiler room door. There are two or three steps between the boiler room and engine room. I got my foot on the second step and I saw Rhoads with the hammer and Pat O'Neil, the stranger, and Theodore. Rhoads was coming down with the hammer on the old man's head. Pat O'Neil stood in the door, and this Theodore stood with his back toward the window and Ed. Rhoads had his back toward the engine. The old man was between them. The old man's revolver was on the workbench beside a miner's lamp. So, then, when I seen the blow I turned and went right home and went to my bed. I was working at Hickory Ridge breaker and Roger Maguire told me that Rhoads came over and said it wouldn't be left on the Mollie Maguires, because it was done with clubs. He told me that Ed. Rhoads said he came to the old man and told him that he had three men to fix the breaker, for he wanted to start up in the morning early. Then there was three men on the dirt bank I didn't know. Of these I am sure Jno. O'Neil was not a party. Canning sent for me at Locust Grove about three weeks after that. He wanted me. He showed me the stick he gave the first blow to Hesser with, and he said after he gave the first blow he went out on the dirt bank, and was one of the three men a didn't know. He told me himself he gave the first blow. I would have stated this before in my first statement, only I thought he was man enough to turn round and tell the truth and save innocent lives. Dennis swore that I sent up to him for men to burn Davy Llewellyn's breaker, and that I deny that I ever sent to him to burn a pig pen or anything. I deny it from my heart out. John O'Neil went home. I am sure he knows nothing about it. He went home that morning from me at daylight. I told this Pat O'Neil to never to let any man around Shamokin know about it (the Hesser murder.) He said he wouldn't never spoke to John O'Neil since about it. Never a word spoken to him about it, and as for the conversation in the mines I never stood in that breast no more than John Peeler, and I never heard such conversation with John O'Neil or any other man since I was born, and every word Davis swore to he perjured himself. I know that John O'Neil had nothing to do with it.

Rev. Mr. Gotwold—Mr. M'Manus, this is your dying testimony. You have spoken the truth.

M'Manus—Yes, sir; and I would just give the same if I was dying.

Mr. Gotwold—This is the statement now with which you want to go before your God. This is the whole truth.

M'Manus—Yes, sir. That is the reason why I want it written down, to be read by the public.

Father Koch—You are not influenced by any manner of prejudice?

M'Manus—No, sir.

Father Koch—Nothing but the truth?

M'Manus—Yes, sir; nothing but the truth, and have nothing against no one.

Father Koch—Are you willing to forgive all who have sworn away your life?

M'Manus—I forgive them.

Father Koch—Are you willing to forgive him, Dennis Canning.

M'Manus—Yes, sir; it was my notion to hold it. I give my best respects to all in Sunbury, to all who ever helped me along, and for John Peeler and his family and old Sheriff Strine I give my blessing, for they did like men to men and treated me like a man, too. That is all I have to say.

In a postscript he adds that he never saw Pat O'Neil after Heser's death.

M'Manus signed the statement in the presence of Fathers Koch, M'Govern and M'Ilhenny. District Attorney Dewart, and George B. Renn, one of the prisoner's counsel.

In a subsequent statement his counsel are thanked for their efforts in their behalf.

Mc'Manus marched to the scaffold as if he had no fear of his impending doom, his step being remarkable for its firmness. When he reached the gallows, he was asked whether he adhered to the statement made on Tuesday, when he replied that it was correct. The legs strapped together, the arms pinioned behind his back, and the white cap drawn over his face, preparations were made to drop the platform on which he was standing. The Sheriff descended the steps, and the props were removed from under the doors, M'Manus fell with a heavy thud, and his body remained almost motionless until it was cut down, about twenty minutes after M'Manus had reached the gallows. Excellent order was preserved, which is largely due to the good management of Sheriff Weaver.

Iowa Election.

DES MOINES, Iowa, October 15.—All the latest returns serve to increase the republican majority. The *State Register* now puts the majority on the state ticket at 30,000 over the other parties, with an extreme likelihood that it will reach 35,000. The republican majority in the legislature on joint ballot will be larger than in the last. The republican gain over the vote of two years ago is put down at 33,000 votes, the republican candidate then lacking 3,000 of a majority over all.

Ohio.

The election on Tuesday resulted in a Republican majority of about 17,000. for Foster for Governor, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. While Republicans rejoice over this as a great victory it is nothing of the kind. They simply have held their own.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Susquehanna Hotel in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

All that certain messuage, tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Locust, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: on the south by land of John Earnest, on the west by lands of Emanual Ashton, on the north by lands of Jackson George and on the east by lands of Reuben Krick, containing forty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of John Earnest against William A. Earnest with notice to W. L. Eyerly, Assignee in trust for benefit of creditors, and to be sold as the property of William A. Earnest.

W. H. RHAWN Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or tract of land situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Locust township, Columbia county, Penna. bounded by lands of John Fagely, Philip Manhardt, John Yeager and William Hughes' estate, containing seventeen acres and fourteen perches whereon are erected a good saw mill, frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Yeager against David S. Hower and to be sold as the property of David S. Hower.

W. H. RHAWN, Atty Vend. Ex.
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
oct 17, ts. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF THOMAS DAVIS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Davis, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, Cambric.
LAVINA DAVIS, Benton.
Administrators.

Oct. 17, 6w.

Farm Accounts!

Every Farmer should know how to keep them. An entirely new and complete system just devised. Send postal for free Circulars to the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE 108 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.

Oct. 17,-13w s & s

PROFITS.

How to operate successfully in Stocks on $10, $25, $50, $100 and upwards, by our new marginal system. Explanatory Book mailed gratis, upon application.

CHARLES FOXWELL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
115 Broadway, New York.

Oct 17 1m

COPPER PATCH PLATE

For mending tin, brass copper, lead or iron without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 100 inch square patches on receipt of 25 cts. 8 for $1, 100 for $10, (Postage stamps received as cash). AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales will yield $3 to $15 per day. Our 64 page Illustrated Catalogue of chromos, Jewelry Novelties, Stationery, &c., FREE. Address,

CITY NOVELTY CO.,
No 119 South 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention this paper.
Oct. 17-1m w & co

INCREASED PENSIONS for all soldiers whose rate of pension is too low, as compared with present liberal laws, or whose disabilities have increased since pension was granted. Thousands are entitled, and should at once apply

BOUNTY due all soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture or other injury (not disease), who have failed to receive the amount promised, also to those who enlisted between January 1st, 1863 and April 1, 1864, for 3 years who had previously served a term of 9 months or more and failed to receive a bounty of $400 for last service. $100 due all soldiers who enlisted for 3 years prior to July 22d 1861, and were mustered before August 6th, 1861, regardless of time served. Pay for rations while prisoners of war, still due, &c., &c.

We have had a long and extensive experience in collecting claims and furnish the best of reference when desired. Only legal fees charged and no pay until claim is allowed, so that it costs you nothing to apply. For full information address,

McNEILL & BIRCH, P. O. Drawer 457 Washington, D. C.

☞ Always inclose stamp for reply.
Oct. 17-1m w & co

If you Want a FARM or HOME with independence and plenty in your old age,
THE BEST THING IN THE WEST
IS THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS IN KANSAS.

Circulars with map, giving full information, free Address A. S. Johnson, Land Com'r, Topeka, Ks.
Oct. 17-1m w & co.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bloomsburg,

At Bloomsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$125,857.28
Overdrafts	1,138.15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S Bonds on hand	20 100 00
Other Stocks Bonds and mortgages	32 325.00
Due from approved reserve agents	32,555.76
" " other National Banks	13,.13.19
" " State banks and bankers	465.66
Real estate	1,851.58
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,634.91
Checks and other cash items	47.27
Bills of other banks	340.0
Specie	2,866.00
Legal tender notes	6,158.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury, 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250.00
	$292,383.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	100,0 0.00
Undivided profits	15,341.63
National bank notes outstanding	44,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	79,146 97
Certified checks	2.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	126.94
Due to other National Banks	3,177.19
" " state banks and bankers	189.39
	$292,383.65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Sub scribed and affirmed to before me this 8th day of October 1879.

J. C. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest
I. W. McKELVY,
PHAS. P. DRUNKER,
M. G. HUGHES,
Directors.

Oct 17.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Berwick, Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

Monday, November 10th, 1879.

All that certain piece of land situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Paul Kikendall, and lot of Charles A. Becker, on the east by lot of Sarah Becker, on the south by Canal street and on the west by lot of Mrs John M. Snyder, the same being one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet along Canal street and forty-nine and a half feet more or less in depth being southern end of lots number thirty-five, thirty two and thirty-six as marked and numbered in general plan of said borough, on which are erected a large three story frame hotel, containing eleven bed rooms and other large rooms, to-wit: Sitting room parlor, dining room, bar room, &c., a large frame stable, and frame shed, a well of good water on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of X. Wernett against Philip Sponey with notice to Jane Wagner, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Philip Sponey with notice to Jane Wagner, terre tenant.

JACKSON, Attorney. Lev. Fa.
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
sept. 26, ts. Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE WHITENIGHT, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Whitenight, late of Hemlock twp., columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executor without delay.

WILLIAM MOSTELLER, Executor,
P. O. Buckhorn,
Oct. 17, 6w.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of Hiram Lunger, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., on

Saturday, October 25th, 1879,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the undivided one-half interest in certain real estate situate in Sugarloaf township in said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, corner of Hesters' land, thence by other land of Joshua Brink north 80 degrees west 112¼ perches to a post, thence by said land north 35 degrees, west 55 perches to a chestnut tree, thence north 60 degrees west 70 perches to a post, thence by land of Montgomery Cole south 24 degrees west 82 perches to a post; thence by land of said Joshua Brink south 43¾ degrees, east 44 perches to a post, thence by said land south 24 degrees, west 39 perches to a post, thence by said land south 43¾ degrees, east 61 perches to a post by a public road, thence south 70 degrees east 65¾ perches to a post, thence by land of the estate of William McKelvy north 61¾ degrees east, 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing

85 Acres, and 65 Perches,

on which is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn, and out-buildings, good orchard and good water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

A. J. HESS,
Administrator.
October 3, '79-ts Central P. O.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executors of Jacob Leiby late of Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of said Jacob Leiby, situate along the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Danville, on

Tuesday, October 21st, 1879,

beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described valuable real estate, viz:

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone corner in line of land of M. S. Appleman and running thence by lands of said M. S. Appleman and David Mauser south seventy-two and a half degrees west, one hundred and fifty and three tenth perches to a stone in line of land of Wm. P. Mauser, thence by land of said Wm. P. Mauser, south eighteen degrees east one hundred and one-tenth perches to a corner of land of William Lazarus thence by land of said Wm. Lazarus north eighty-one and three-eighth degrees east fifty-two and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence by same south thirty-three and three-fourth degrees east ten and four-tenth perches to a stone, thence by same south six and three-quarter degrees east twenty-six perches to a stone in line of land of Philip Krumm, thence by land of said Philip Krumm, Levi Thomas and Polly Lynn north eighty and one-quarter degrees east fifty-six perches to a stone corner of land of Jackson Leiby, thence by lands of said Jackson Leiby and other land of the estate of said Jacob Leiby, dec'd, north two and a quarter degrees west, one hundred and fifty-seven and four-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

105 ACRES,

and fifty-four perches, less three acres and sixty-four perches, belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company whose road runs through said farm, leaving one hundred and one acres and one hundred and fifty perches of land neat measure, on which is a

GOOD HOUSE,

barn and out-buildings, a good orchard, good spring and a well of water at the barn, and the land is in a good state of cultivation and convenient to good markets.

ALSO, One other messuage and tract of land situate in township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner in line of land of M. S. Appleman and running thence by other land of the estate of said Jacob Leiby, deceased, south two and one-quarter degrees east, one hundred and twenty-three and six-tenth perches to a stone, corner of land of Jackson Leiby, thence by lands of said Jackson Leiby and William P. and David Mauser north eighty and one-quarter degrees east one hundred and fourteen perches to a white oak, corner of land of M. S. Appleman, thence by land of said M. S. Appleman north seventeen and a half degrees west one hundred and thirty-four and six-tenth perches to a stone in a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Danville and thence by land of M. S. Appleman south seventy-two and a half degrees west eighty and four-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

77 ACRES,

and sixty-six perches, less two acres and twenty-five perches belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, whose road runs through said farm, leaving seventy-five acres and forty-one perches of land neat measure. Said land is in a good state of cultivation and convenient to good markets, there are on the premises a

GOOD HOUSE, BARN, & OUT-BUILDINGS

good spring, well of water at the barn and a good orchard.

ALSO, All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Danville, and running thence along line of land of Jeremiah Beaver north nineteen and a half degrees west ten perches to a stone in line of land of Henry Lazarus, thence by land of said Henry Lazarus north eighty-one and a half degrees east eight perches to a stone in line of land of William P. Mauser, thence by land of said William P. Mauser south, nineteen and one-quarter degrees east ten perches to a stone in aforesaid public road and thence by said road south eighty-one and a half degrees west eight perches to the place of beginning, containing

78 and SIX-TENTH SQUARE PERCHES

of land, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith shop, stable and out-buildings.

ALSO, All that certain tract of woodland situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone in line of land of Philip Foust, and running thence by land of Kut & Brookway north sixteen and one-quarter degrees west eighteen and five-tenth perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of Michael Steckroth north twenty-two and a half degrees west twenty-three and eight tenth perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same and land of Peter Heimbach north fifty-seven and three-quarter degrees east, fifty-three and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence by lands of said Peter Heimbach and Philip Foust south ten and three-quarter degrees east, fifty-nine and seven-tenth perches to stones thence by land of said Philip Foust south eighty-two and a half degrees west, twenty-three and two-tenth perches to a post by the side of a public road and thence by the same south seventy-three and a quarter degrees west nineteen and three-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

14 ACRES,

and thirty-six perches, neat measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the first day of April 1880, when possession is to be given, and the remaining three-fourths in two equal annual payments with interest from the first day of April 1880, payable annually.

WM. P. MAUSER, } Executors.
JOHN LEIBY, }

MILLER & BARKLEY, Attorneys.

octo 3, 79-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF MARGARET R. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Margaret R. Smith, late of Madison twp., Columbia co inty deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make prompt payment.

H. J. SMITH,
A. C SMITH,
sept 26, 6w. Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN BOYER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia Co., to make distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrators, to and among the parties entitled hereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday November 3, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all parties interested must appear, prove and prove their claims or be debarred from a share of said fund.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Oct. 3, ts. Auditor,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RISEWICK, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of George Risewick, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Sept. 12, 79-6w Administrator. Bloomsburg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

If it is not convenient for you to call in person, send for SAMPLES of wh

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.55 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE,—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

A. J. Hess, administrator of Hiram Lunger, deceased, will sell valuable real estate Saturday, Oct. 25, on premises in Sugarloaf twp.

John Leiby & Wm. P. Mouser, executors of Jacob Leiby, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Montour twp ,on Oct. 21.

J. H. Hetler, & J. H. Harter,administrators of Jacob Harter, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Mifflin twp., on Nov. 1.

I. K. Krickbaum, & Wm. Brink, executors of Joshua Brink, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Benton, twp., on Oct.25.

I. K. Krickbaum, & Daniel Shultz, executors of Philip Shultz, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Benton twp., on Oct. 28.

See advertisements in another column.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

—FOR THE—

COLUMBIAN,

ONLY 25 CENTS

FOR THREE MONTHS,

UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1880.

(IN THE COUNTY.)

TERMS, $2.00 A YEAR.

$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the change in this office as announced last week, the dates on the papers showing up to what time each one has paid, will remain as before, and all payments on subscription will be applied to back accounts the same as though no change had occurred, unless otherwise specially directed by the person making payment. In this way there will be no confusion and everybody will know from the slips on their paper each week, for what time they are indebted. We sincerely hope, and earnestly request, that all who have not paid up to October 1st 1879, will do so soon, as Brockway & Elwell desire their accounts to be settled at as early a day as possible. From the numerous changes that have taken place in the COLUMBIAN in the past eight years we are aware that many people think that whenever a change occurs, they are going to be sued by somebody. We desire to dispel this impression and assure our subscribers that they need fear nothing of the kind, as no suits will be brought except in a few cases of those who are several years in arrears, and show no disposition to pay. In such cases the names will be stricken from the lists and accounts collected unless paid within a reasonable time.

NOTICE

Having been nomirated by the National Party for the office of Sheriff I take this method of informing my friends irrespective of party that I am a candidate for election, and respectfully solicit their support at the election to be held Nov. 4th 1879.

tf. * U. H. Ent.

We go to press too early to give a full account of the fair.

Lockard Bros. expect to get up steam next week.

Every room in the Exchange Hotel was occupied on Wednesday night.

The Williamsport *Banner* has been sold by E. B. Haines to G. E. Otto Siess.

F. Cooley has resumed his position in the Wilkesbarre *Record* office. He is an invaluable newspaper man.

WANTED.—Six steam fitters. Apply at once at Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler's, Bloomsburg Pa.,

The Old Reliable, Mayer Bros' Drug store is the place to buy your drugs, paints. &c. See their fall announcement next week.

Don't fail to go to the Fair and see the D. M. Osborne & Co.'s self binding reaper that Harman & Hassert have on exhibition.

Hon. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., recently presented the Lehigh Military Cadets with the handsome sum of $500 towards purchasing equipments.

An adjourned court will be held next week, beginning on Tuesday, for the trial of some jury cases. Eminent counsel from a distance will be here.

We are indebted to Hon. T. J. Vanderslice for a copy of the "Duke of Yorke's Book of Laws" from 1676 to 1700. It is valuable as a matter of history and reference.

E. H. Little Esq. returned on Monday from Sullivan county where he purchased thirty one fine head of cattle for his farm. He has one of the finest and best stocked farms in this county.

Our Methodist friends have a good opportunity to reciprocate the kindness and hospitality of the Episcopalians during the Methodist Conference last March, by patronizing the Dining Hall on the Fair Grounds this week.

A horse of Mr. Weiss became frightened one day last week and got away from the man who was leading it. After running a short distance it ran into Mrs. Armstrong's fence on Main street below market, and fell on the pavement. The wagon was not broken at all. The horse received a few bruises.

The cause of the very long drought has been lately discovered. It is said that petitions were presented to the weather clerk asking for a liberal rain, but as soon as one of our enterprising citizens heard of it he at once got up a remonstrance.

The Miners' Hospital Commission met here on Wednesday evening to examine a location and to decide finally where the building shall be erected. No conclusion had been arrived at when we went to press.

Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler have made a contract to heat the new Wayne County Court House by steam. The reputation of this firm is extending all over the state, and they are competing successfully with large establishments in the cities.

The people in Bloomsburg who want a Foreign corporation to come here and erect water works, have now a good chance to show their hands and send money out of town. Who speaks first?

Prothonotary Krickbaum has received and opened some new Indexes in his office. One is a Lunacy, Drunkard, Injunction and Divorce Index, Another is an Assignment index and the third is a Dog Docket. This docket is provided in accordance with the act of 1878.

Mr. John Kressler has brought to our office a cornstalk nearly fourteen feet high. This beats the one mentioned recently from Greenwood township. The *Wyoming Democrat* says that they can beat both the above, as there were on exhibition at the Wyoming county fair several cornstalks measuring upwards of sixteen feet. Can't some one in this county do better?

The Wilkesbarre *Daily Record* has been enlarged and improved. It has made arrangements to receive all the dispatches furnished by the Associate Press. Dr. W. H. Bradley, the manager, is well known here. It is his energy and enterprise that is making the *Record* the livliest daily published in this section of the state. Barring its politics it is a good paper.

HOW TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES.

An exchange says that a lady subscriber furnishes the following method of preserving autumn leaves, which will be of interest to autumn leaf gatherers; "Spread the fresh leaves and press them in a suitable dish, with alternate layers of fine sand which is thoroughly dry and as hot as the hand can bear. When the sand has cooled they may be removed, smoothed under a not iron, dipped for a moment in clear French spirit varnish, and allowed to dry in the air."

We are informed by B. G. Waples, superintendent for the Grove Brothers' quarries, that they have taken about two hundred thousand tons of lime stone from Lime Ridge, and have commenced operations on their new quarries on the Bloom road, in Cooper township, this county, about five miles from Danville, which, when in successful operation, will be one of the finest quarries in this section of the state. For the present they have leased the Milnes quarry at Lime Ridge, until their new works are completed.—*Danville Record.*

PERSONAL.

—J. Irvin Steele, editor of the Ashland *Advocate*, L. A. Riley, Jeremiah Taylor, and M.M. L'Velle, Esq., all of Ashland, were in town on Thursday, to interview the hospital commission and to attend the fair.

—Miss Annie Sloan has returned from Canada, where she has been visiting for several months.

—Miss A. D. Webb is visiting friends in town.

—Dr. E. Jacoby of Bangor, is in town to visit his parents during the fair.

—Hon. Robert Klotz is attending the fair and making the acquaintance of his constituents.

The forcible taking of the river bridge at Towanda, and making it a free highway made lots of fun for the lawyers. The toll collector refusing to surrender, was sued for obstructing the streets. The County Commissioners were next arrested for forcible entry, and the constable who ejected the bridge company's officers from the toll house was also arrested for assault. All entered bail to appear at court. The suit of the bridge company against the county to recover possession will come before the Supreme Court at Pittsburg at an early date.

It is probable that memorials very generally signed will be presented to the next legislature of Pennsylvania, with a view to securing the enactment of the perm issive liquor bill. The bill provides that one fourth of the voters in any district may petition the court of quarter sessions, three months before the February election, to order a vote on the temperance law. The court shall then order the proper officer to make a proclamation of said vote. The tickets shall be, "for the temperance law." All qualified voters and all women over twenty-one years of age, may vote.

Hi Henry's minstrel show at the Opera House last Monday night was a good performance, and deserved a much larger audience than it had. Perhaps a little advertising in the town papers would have been wise, as our people believe that what is not worth advertising is not worth attending. However, it was good, and might have been attended by the most fastidious lady without any shock to her modesty, as there were no low jokes such as are common with most minstrel troupes. Hi Henry's performance on the cornet was remarkable. Perhaps only Levy and Arbuckle can surpass him in this country. His Military Band had a parade through the streets in the afternoon and attracted a large crowd by their fine appearance and excellent music.

The suit from Columbia county, which was in progress nearly all of last week, was finished for the present, on Saturday, by the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiffs of fifteen thousand dollars. A motion for a new trial has however been made by the counsel for defendants and if that is denied in all probability the cause will be taken to the Supreme court and perhaps may come here for trial again. Probably after the lawyers are paid about all that is left for the parties will be the verdict.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

The suit above alluded to is an action for mesne profits brought by the executors of George Longenberger deceased, and Mary McAlarney, against S. P. Kase and others.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that the commission appointed to select a site for a Miners' Hospital in the coal regions "had a royal time in looking through Schuylkill county. Every town wants the hospital, and the Commissioners were kept up to a very high degree of good nature by plenty of fine dinners and an abundant flow of spirits."

It also states that Pottsville guarantees a free supply of water. It would appear from the above that the Commissioners did not test the quality of the water. How is it Mr. Chairman?

THE COMMON PLEAS REPORTER.

This is the name of a new weekly legal journal published simultaneously at Scranton, Honesdale, Montrose, Towanda, Tunkhannock and Bloomsburg, and devoted to the interests of the profession and the public. The first number contains two recent opinions of Judge Elwell, and several others from Judges in the counties where the work is published. Future numbers will contain all important decisions of our court and also decisions on questions of practice. The book is neatly printed, and in a shape to be bound at the end of the year. Another point is that the decisions published in it will be digested by Mr. Brightly, and references to the volume will appear in the annual Digests. Geo. E. Elwell the editor for Columbia county, has a number of sample copies on hand and will be glad to present them to members of the Bar on application. The subscription price is three dollars a year in advance.

Those interested in good horses will do well to read Mr Towle's letter in another column on Spavin, Ringbone, Etc., with Methods of Treatment. We are informed that Mr. Towle is one of the best agricultural writers in Vermont, and no doubt his investigation on this subject will be of great benefit to horse owners.

We never took much stock in Robert G. Ingersoll, but outside of religious topics he sometimes says some very pretty things. This is what he says of women: "I tell you, women are more prudent than men. I tell you as a rule, women are more faithful than men—ten times as faithful as men. I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very ditch and dirt of degradation and take her into his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where she had been morally wrecked, waiting for the waves to bring back even her corpse to take her into his arms, but I have seen woman, with her white arms, lift man from the mire of degradation and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

It has wonderful power on Bowels, Liver and Kidneys! What? Kidney Wort, try it.

WATER.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—

The fine reputation of Bloomsburg for beauty and health, has its drawback in the want of a public supply of water. After enjoying the beauty of the location, the breadth of the streets, the regularity of the pavements, the general good style of the buildings, &c., &c., comes the question, "Have you Water?" And when you answer "No," there is an inquiring look and the exclamation "Ah!"

Water in Bloomsburg is not a *private* necessity—it is a *public* one, one in which the public is interested. The protection of property the cleansing of streets, &c., &c. are the requirements of the hour. General health and public comfort are the results of a copious, public water supply. And therefore those who for the present represent the public should give the subject prompt and earnest attention.

So far, a few individuals have borne the burden of the improvements of this town. But there are none who are unwilling to take advantage of the rise of property, the increase in rents, and to boast themselves to strangers, of the advantages which they opposed from first to last. The same men who sneered at the erection of the splendid Normal School building, turned up their noses at the proposition to introduce gas, opposed bitterly the opening widening, straightening and grading of the streets, are now using their utmost endeavors to prevent the procurement of a supply of water Those improvements and advantages of which they now boast themselves would not exist if their views had prevailed.

The Bloomsburg Water Company has been by means of a committee prospecting for a supply stream.

Stony Brook in Orange township, Cabin Run in Centre township and Furnace Run in Main township have been examined.

Furnace Run is immeasurably superior to all the others, both as to quantity and as to quality of water. It will furnish a supply of clean, sparkling, lively water, to the Town of Bloomsburg for all time. No future expenditure will be necessary. The water will flow by gravitation, pure and unfailing. While the others might furnish a present supply, they allow no increase in population.

In relation to all of them, however the Water Company should procure the opinion and report of the most competent man that can be found; as to the quality of the water, as to the quantity each stream can furnish, as to the amount at present required, and as to the cost of procuring it from each of the streams mentioned. For, above all things, *the water must come by gravitation.*

Having ascertained all this, the Report should be published, and be officially laid before the Town Council.

If then, the Town, in its corporate capacity refuses to assist in this most meritorious enterprise: the Company should not proceed one step further in the work but wait until the hard school of experience teaches the public its duty.

CITIZEN.

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup" use it in time, you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The meeting of the Presbytery of Northumberland which took place last week passed off very pleasantly and profitably. About 45 members were present. In the absence of the moderator, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Rev. J. Burrows of Williamsport presided. The opening sermon was deferred till Tuesday evening and was preached by the Moderator with great earnestness and power. The session lasted through Wednesday closing in the evening with a public meeting, at which addresses on Temperance were made by Rev. L. L. Haughawout, Rev. A. Henry. These were followed by the report of the woman's Presbyterial Missionary Society, which held its meeting at the same time. This report was read by the secretary, Miss Louise Hudson of Williamsport and was a fine production. After this Mrs. S. M. Henderson of Mechanicsburg made some remarks on "Woman's Work for Woman." Following this, addresses on the same subject were made by Rev. Geo. Elliott and Rev. A. C. Clark. The closing exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character and Presbytery adjourned amid the mutual congratulations of both members and citizens. Among the business transactions, was the reception and examination of Mr. J. Cook as a candidate for the Ministry, also the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Rev. James Dickson and the Church at Berwick. A Standing Committee on Temperance was appointed composed of Rev. A. Henry Rev. C. K. Canfield and Elder S. P. Gaston. The next spring meeting will be held at Danville.

The meeting of the "Woman's Presbyterial Society" was largely attended and very much enjoyed by the ladies of Orangeville and the surrounding country. Reports were made by delegates from the auxiliary societies of which there are some 14 or 15 connected with the Presbyterial Society. Reports were also read from numerous mission Bands. The most enjoyable feature of the occasion was the Bible Recitation and the address of Mrs. S. M. Henderson of Mechanicsburg. The president of the Society, Mrs. A. T. Young being absent the meeting was presided over by Mrs. Mary L. Neal of Bloomsburg. The next meeting was appointed to be held in Bloomsburg in March of next year.

A. B. Stewart has been to the city and returned.

C. W. Low has just started for the City.

The wells at the upper end of town are nearly all dry, owing to the continued dry weather.

George Fleckenstine has his cellar completed

REPORTER

A Successful Dairyman

is the one that makes uniform 'gilt edged' butter the season through, and sends his butter to market in perfect condition. The best dairymen all through the country have by long and varied experience found that there is no article so perfectly adapted to keeping up the golden June color, now absolutely necessary in order to realize the best price, as is Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, made at Burlington, Vt. Buy it at the Druggists, or send for descriptive circular.

Go and hear the "Ashtons" you will miss a treat if you fail to attend. "Rip Van Winkle" on Friday night. Secure your tickets early to insure a good seat.

TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

Last Tuesday afternoon we received a call from a gentleman who stated that he had come in to see what the COLUMBIAN was going to do for him for Sheriff. Not knowing our visitor we inquired if he was a candidate for nomination three years hence, to which he replied that he was a candidate now, and wanted to know whether we could not do something for him. "What is your name?" said we, not being able to place him. "Reece Fairman, the Republican candidate," was the reply. Being completely overcome by the supreme ignorance or impudence of the man, we gasped a few moments for breath and then answered his question as to what we would do for him. "Do for you? Why we shall work early and late to defeat you; we shall do all we can to elect the regular Democratic nominee; and if we deemed it worth while or necessary we would canvass the county rather than see you elected." Not appearing to be anxious for any more information on that subject, Mr. Reece Fairman departed. Just what put the idea into his head to call on us we know not but have concluded that somebody sent him in on a fools' errand. Mr. Fairman, so far as we know, is a very respectable citizen, but he is a novice in politics evidently, or he would not have ventured to approach the COLUMBIAN in that manner. If anyone but a novice should ask of us such a thing as Fairman did, we should take it as an insult. We excuse him on the ground that he did not know any better, and perhaps did it with good intention.

Stick to the ticket and do not throw your votes away on Fairman who does not stand a ghost of a chance for election. In the meantime Mr. Reece Fairman had better devote his attention to agricultural pursuits and not be fooling himself with the idea that he will be the next sheriff. Call again, Mr. Fairman.

MY GOOD WOMAN

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which has no doubt finally caused deranged Kidneys and Liver. The sure cure for Constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort, it is also a specific remedy for all Kidney and Liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.

PARTIES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT WOULD DO WELL TO READ THE FOLLOWING.

One of the best ways to make money is to is to secure an agency for the sale of an article that is indispensible in every family, and for which there is a great demand. The Universal family Platform Scale, patented December 31, 1878, is an article of this kind. Its beauty, accuracy and convenience sells it at sight to every housekeeper; it is made of brass highly polished or nickel plated, has no weights to get lost, and is always ready for use; the sale of these Scales during the past year was so great that the proprietors were unable to manufacture them fast enough to fill their orders, but they now have increased facilities for turning them out, and are prepared to fill all orders as soon as received with a greatly improved scale. They give their agents exclusive territory to work in and they seldom fail to make from $5.00 to $10.00 per day, which is likely to keep up for the coming fall and winter. We advise you to write to the OHIO SCALE WORKS, 125 and 127 Central Avenue, Cincinnatti, Ohio, for descriptive circulars and terms to Agents mentioning our paper.

Oct. 17, 3 w.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion.

Bernhard's display of silver-ware, and Cadman's furniture are worth examining.

A New "Outrage" Field.

The following from the Harrisburg *Patriot* is commended to the careful study of our Republican "outrage" shouters who find such comfort in yelling "Democratic outrage" and "shot-gun policy" over apocryphal troubles in indefinite Southern localities:

"Scarcely has Col. Forney turned his face from Kansas, "youngest child of freedom," until our ears are assailed with the account of a tragedy which illustrates the prevailing social condition of a portion of that state. T. A. Rodgers assistant postmaster of Rodgersville, writes to the Postmaster General under date of September 25th that on the 23d of September, he shot and killed his brother, Louis D. Rodgers, the postmaster. It appears from the letter of T. A. Rodgers, that he mistook his brother for George L. Elwood "a notorious desperado" who dared him to come out and mount his horse for carrying the mail. Rodgers says that without knowing his brother was outside, and supposing it was Elwood entering the window, "I discharged a gun at him with fatal result, and only too late I discovered I had shot my brother."

How will this serve as a companion picture to that of postmaster Nix, of Blackville, South Carolina, who was shot at and missed the other day, and over whose tale of outrage, all stalwartdom in the north has set up so plaintive a howl? In the letter of assistant postmaster Rodgers, after giving the account of killing of his brother, he says: "Owing to the turbulent state of our community I recommend the speedy discontinuance of said post office.' This turbulent community in which a post office cannot be kept open on account of desperadoes, is not in Mississippi nor South Carolina, but in Kansas, Republican Kansas, which a few days ago celebrated with so much eclat, its foundation as a state. With proper attention the stalwart organs of the east need not draw their accounts of lawlessness and outrage from a latitude further south than Kansas. What is the need of ransacking Texas for tragedies on which to hang partisan comment when a much more interesting field lies nearer home?

Workingmen! Look to your interests and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Ashtons this Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights at the Opera House in "Fanchon the Cricket," "Rip Van Winkle" and "East Lynn." Go and see them.

A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence our grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. Snileh's Consumption Cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts, and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Snileh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports

The Best I Ever Knew Of.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every Remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Sulphur Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of.' Price 75 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports

"Carry the news to Mary!" Health and happiness are found in every box of "Sellers Liver Pills."

The shop windows are very attractive with their displays of new fall goods. D. A. Creasy has a general assortment of dry goods and groceries, C. C. Marr and Wm. Kreamer the same. D. Lowenberg's windows contain neckties, hats, and gents furnishing goods. Clark & Son have a beautiful assortment of fancy goods suitable to work up into holiday gifts. Lutz & Sloan have coats, and fine clothe, Handkerchiefs &c, and I. W. McKelvy, W. C. McKinney and I. W. Hartman sustain the reputation of down town houses by displaying a large lot of fancy and useful things in their windows. In the millinery line, Miss L. Barkley, Misses Everett & Gress, and Miss Workheiser are prepared to supply the ladies with anything they want in "perfect loves" of bonnets and hats for fall and winter.

Better than Foreign Port.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is better than Imported Port, and, since the adulteration of the latter, it must take its place. It is pure, and really excellent and health giving. —*Troy Times.*

The most select Fifth Avenue families of New York use this wine at their evening entertainments.

C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa., has some direct from Mr. Speer.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Marriages.

GIRTON—HENDERSHOTT.—Sept. 23rd at White Hall, by the Rev. H. C. Muenro, Mr. Calvin E. Girton, of Bloomsburg and Miss Delphenia Hendershott of White Hall.

CAMPBELL—SNYDER.—At Orangeville Oct., 7th by Rev. H. A. Dietterick Mr. Wm. D. Campbell of Espy to Miss Sade C. Snyder of Orangeville.

KINNEY—MYLIN.—On the 9th of September, at the residence of the brides' mother 604 North Forty-fourth Street by Rev. William M. Ridgway, Mr. Robert D. Kinney of Rome, Ga., formerly of Columbia county Pa., and Miss Alice B Mylin of Phila.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.50
Shorts per cwt	1.50
Flaxseed	1.70
Butter	.24
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	3.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.50 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.30 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 2.5. "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.00 "

Business Notices

SALT! SALT!!

500 barrels Fine Salt on track here, to be sold at $1.60 per barrel, full weight guaranteed, call soon, going fast.

H. W. AUL,
Espy, Pa.

You can get Appleton "A" Muslin at Lutz & Sloan's for 8cts. by the bolt.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Ladies, remember that Lutz & Sloan have a good assortment of Coats very cheap.

Good Canton Flannels for 8, 9, 10, 12½, 14 15, 16 and 18 cents per yard at Silas Young's Light Street, Sept. 19-2m

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

All kinds of stoneware, ½, 1, 1½ and 2 gallon flat and high pots, and 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 gallon apple and cream pots, with and without lids, in price from 12 cts. upward ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4 gallon jugs, for sale at Light Street by Silas Young.

Sept. 19 2-m.

You can get all wool colored Cashmere, 36 inches wide, worth 75cts for only 60cts a yard, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

Sept. 19 3-m.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

For Broche, Black Thibet or other shawls call at Lutz & Sloan's.

Wanted 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, at 25 cents per pound. And 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market price.

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18-6m.

More large skirts this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

Sept 5, 2m.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark at $5 per ton by Silas Young, Light Street. Sept. 19, 3m.

Call at Lutz & Sloan's and see their large stock of Dress goods.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the Grocery of J. H. Maize, corner of Main and Centre Streets, Bloomsburg Pa., I shall endeavor to furnish to my customers the freshest and choicest Groceries in the market. Thorough attention will be given to the business and every effort will be made to deserve your patronage. Hoping to have you call and examine price and quality of my goods.

I am very Respectfully Yours,

PETER BILI MEYER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of John Boston, deceased.

Now September 13, 1879, on motion of C. W. Miller and Geo. E. Elwell, counsel for creditors and W. U. Buckalew, attorney for estate, the Court appoint F. P. Billmyer auditor to distribute the money in the hands of D. L. Chapin, Administrator of John Boston, deceased.

BY THE COURT.

The Auditor in pursuance of the foregoing appointment, will attend to the duties thereof at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday November 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said funds.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Auditor.

oct. 10, 4s.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES SAGE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Col. county, to make distribution of the money in the hands of John Appleman, Administrator, to and among parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of S. Kow Esq., on Saturday, November 8th, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said funds.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Auditor.

oct 10, ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN MILLER DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrators to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of November A D., 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of his said appointment, when and where all persons having any claims upon the said fund are required to present them, properly authenticated, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

Oct. 3, '79-4w.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truely valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indespensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try **Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.**
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and efficient remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5 Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 959 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for a circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, Advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the work. Price $1. It never fails to remove all kinds, from children or grown persons. Directions with it.

Oct. 17,-1m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

By virtue of an Alias order of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undersigned Administrators of Jacob Harter, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, November 1st, 1879,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon the following valuable real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract or two tracts of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, aforesaid, No. 1, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner in road by land of Jacob Hons, thence south seventy-seven degrees west thirty-five and five-tenth perches, thence by land of Christopher Hortong north thirteen degrees west one hundred and fifty-three and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of J. H. Hetler north eighty-five degrees west twenty-two and five-tenth perches to a public road leading from Mifflinville to Conyngham, thence north thirteen degrees west twelve and two-tenth perches, thence by land of S. H. Swank north seventy-seven degrees east fifty-seven and five-tenth perches, thence by land of Elizabeth Lutz south thirteen degrees east one hundred and seventy-two and one-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

FORTY ACRES

and sixty-three perches strict measure.

No. 2. Beginning at a stone by land of Henry Hetler, thence south twelve degrees east thirty-four and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence by mountain land north seventy-eight degrees east twenty-three and four-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of S. H. Swank north twelve degrees west thirty-four and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Jacob Hons south seventh-eight degrees west twenty-three and four tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIVE ACRES

strict measure with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. H. HETLER,
J. H. HARTER,
Administrators.

C. W. MILLER, Att'y.

Oct. 3, ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE PEALER DECEASED,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of decedent, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday the 6th day of November A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of his said appointment, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them, properly authenticated, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor,

Oct. 3.4w.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH OF NOVEMBER, 1879 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month), for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

One person for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.
One person for High Sheriff of Columbia county.
One person for Coroner of Columbia county.
Two persons for Jury Commissioners of Columbia county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of Joseph H. Shuman.
Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Borough of Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Pelter.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Rostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of John Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Kehres, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Millinville.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.
Montour township, at the public house of Reuben Rauch, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E Longenberger.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.
Orange township, at the public house of R. J. Davis in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Almas Cole.
West Scott at the public house of John Eckroth in Light Street.
east Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in Espy.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interrupt on or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, holding Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any

Miscellaneous.

Grant.

When an enthusiastic term-t at San Francisco told Grant the other day that there were many in that city who would like to see him President again, he answered, diplomatically, 'I don't aspire.' Still further pressed to say whether he would be a candidate in a certain contingency, he looked toward the sea and took refuge in silence.

This is the sort of game which has been played for the past two years, while the managers of the game have been pretending that Grant was not a candidate for 1880. As he has approached the point from which he started out, some of the disguise has been th own off.

It is no secret that the voyage round the world was part of a plan to put Grant in training for a third term. He desired to go abroad, and that wish fitted in with the desires of those who wanted him away from party strifes, and out of danger of the committals and complications which would be almost inevitable should he remain at home. He was put in the way of gaining a large sum of money, enough to cover his expenditures of travel on a liberal sale, without seemingly having to incur any obligation. The arrangement was far more delicate than the subscription to the fund in his behalf in 1868. But the parties to it are as well known as were Fish, Borie, Childs, Drexel, and the others who flourished during two terms as the power le ind the throne.

Grant is as much a candidate now as he was in 1868 or in 1872. All the Ring chiefs and a great number of leaders in the Republican party are for him first, last, and all the time. They have not changed in the least degree, or abated a jot in devotion. Their programme of a sectional crusade has been organized with reference to Grant. All the platforms are manufactured in one mould, and they bear the impress of a preconcerted plan of campaign for 1880, by forcing an issue with the South, and claiming that a man with an iron grip is demanded in the Executive office.

The traditions of the Presidency from Washington down count for nothing with this faction. They want power, patronage, the Treasury, the high honors, and a strong government, backed by a great standing army, an increased navy, and European forms and customs, without regard to expense. The glitter of a court at Washington, with class distinctions, enormous outlay, parade, palaces for the Cabinet, and extra appropriations for maintaining the dignity of their stations, are all comprehended in the scheme of a restoration of Grantism.

Grant is shrewd, and does not mean to enter the Conventions with any ordinary chance of losing the nomination. His expectation is to conquer it in advance, so that there will be nothing more than a ratification of the machine's decree, when the delegates get together eight months hence. He turned aside from an intended journey to Australia in obedience to a call from the wire pullers, who told him the time had come for a personal participation on his part. Hence his return by way of California for the proposed ovations. Yet, when interrogated about the Presidency, he replies, 'I don't aspire.'—*N. Y. Sun.*

GROWTH OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

There has been a large settlement in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory this season. The immigration into that region has been larger than at any time since the original settlement of the country by the whites. The cause is not hard to trace. The pioneer settler has little now to fear from attacks by roving bands of Indians. The Nez Perces have been removed entirely. The other predatory tribes have been compelled to go upon reservations. In addition one large Indian reservation has been thrown open to pre-emption and homestead settlement. One effect of this large immigration is the increased development of the agricultural resources of the country. It has been estimated this year at least 80,000 tons of wheat will be shipped from Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory through Walla Walla alone. This estimate does not include a vast stretch of territory where the farmers must seek an other outlet. It is evident that Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory will in the future contribute largely to the grain exports of the Pacific coast. Another effect of the settlement of the county is the impetus given to railroad enterprise. The people are most anxious to secure railroads, and the State Legislature has offered inducements to Eastern capitalists to enter upon such undertakings.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Cologne Cathedral is at length near completion; and August next year will see it finished. Begun in the very midst of the 'ages of faith,' when monarchs beggared themselves to raise magnificient structures, of which only picturesque ruins now remain for the world to look at, this extraordinary temple lagged behind all its cotemporaries in the work of construction, saw them reach their mature glory, decline, and sink to ruin, itself being all the time an unfinished fabric. The first stone of the Cologne Cathedral was laid in 1248, when the grand edifices now left, perfect or ruined, in Europe were either just finished, or like the Notre Dame, in Paris, were in rapid progress; but while the most elaborate of them took only three centuries to bring to perfection, Cologne has absorbed more than double the time. It took nearly three centuries to complete the choir, and since that date it has required liberal aid from nearly all the sovereigns of Europe to keep the construction going. What now remains to be done is the last stage and crowning decoration of the stately towers.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gixes the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A strict observance of Sunday is being urged in Germany, and is looked upon with favor even by those who are not church-goers. It is social and economical and not a religious movement, and the end desired is not a Sunday like that of England or America, but one on which there shall be rest and re-creation for all and particularly for the artisan and so-cal led laboring classes, employers not to be permitted to exact work on that day except in cases of absolute necessity. Sunday in Germany has not been invested with much of a sacred character. In the Catholic parts of the country all classes go to church, but they spend the rest of the day in dancing, beer-drinking and other vigorous amusements. In the Protestant sections they do not even go to church. The houses of worship are few—often not more than one to a dozen villages, and in equally small proportion in the cities—and the small number there are ill attended. At the same time there are fewer offences against the public peace than church-going England.

PAVIN, RING-BONE, ET-. WITH METHODS OF TREATMENT.

The horse is our noblest domestic animal, perfect in structure, imposing in appearance, full of intelligence and when kindly treated giving in return an affection almost human in its nature, and performing to the last point of endurance the tasks imposed, and we may add is too often subjected to the hardest and harshest usage of any of our animals. And probably for this reason is the most liable to disease and blemishes.

Many an otherwise valuable horse is disfigured for life and rendered more or less unfit for service by ugly spavins, unsightly ring-bones, splints, etc. Sometimes these difficulties are out of a serious nature, that is, do not lame the horse, or make any material difference in the ability for performing work on the farm but such animals are rendered unsaleable, or if disposed of, it must be at a sacrifice of price. Generally, however, the horse is permanently lamed, unless the cause is removed, which is very seldom—and often entirely ruined for travel or work.

Spavins are most generally produced by a strain or overwork in drawing. The bony excrescence or substance of which it is composed will grow quite fast and sometimes give the appearan e of an enlarged joint, and unless attended to in season will soon become difficult to manage. Many remedies have been devised for this difficulty, but usually with very indifferent success. Blistering is generally resorted to when anything is attempted, and will in some cases, when properly performed, stop the growth of the spavin but will not remove the bunch already formed or cure the lameness, besides the process is a painful one producing soreness and rendering the horse more or less unfit for service.

Some four years ago Dr. B. J. Kendall of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., having a horse troubled with spavin tried blistering to cure it. The operation appeared so painful and unsatisfactory that it was abandoned with the belief that a remedy less torturing in its application and more certain in its effect might be devised. Accordingly the Doctor set himself to work, and being a practical physician and druggist, succeeded in preparing a remedy that since its introduction to public notice, has achieved a success that is of the most satisfactory character. About three years since, hearing of several cases where "Kendall's Spavin Cure," as the remedy is termed, had been used with good effect I took some pains to ascertain the facts in this case, and reported the same for several of our leading agricultural journals. I give a few instances to which I am personally knowing. Mr. R. A. Gains of Berkshire, Vt., owned a valuable horse having a spavin of the size of half a hen's egg, and producing severe lameness. After trying the usual remedies with no effect, learning of "Kendalls' Spavin Cure,' a bottle was obtained and used according to directions. The application produced no blistering, did not appear to be painful, and left no scar or callous. Another bottle was used and it cured the spavin stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. I examined the legs carefully and could find no difference in the size of joints, and could not tell upon which the spavin was located. The horse has been worked hard since and upon examining him a second time a while since, after an interval of three or four years, was pleased to find no return of the difficulty in any shape or manner; one leg is as sound and perfect to all appearance as the other.

Mr. N. F. Weld also of Berkshire, Vt., treated a bad case of spavin with this remedy and in six weeks the lameness was gone, the bunch nearly removed and he considered the horse cured. There has been no return of the difficulty since, although the horse has been worked hard. A. A. Simpkins of West Enosburgh, Vt., has had an experience similar to the above, and others might be given, but these may be considered sufficient to establish the fact of the curative powers of this remedy, and also, which is equally important, the permanance of the cure; the relief afforded being not temporary, but lasting in effect. Equal success has been had with Kendall's Spavin Cure' in the treatment of splints, curb, ring-bone, bruises, strains of different kinds, callous, etc. I wish to call particular attention to this as a humane method of treatment, the remedy, while it is efficient in operation yet does not produce pain or soreness, as is the case with most applications. This feature is deserving of notice and is receiving commendation from many prominent gentlemen in this country, among whom I would mention Mr. Charles A. Currier, special agent for the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Boston, Massachusetts, and others.

Although this remedy was originally designed for the treatment of horses, yet it has been used for human ailments, such as different forms of rheumatism, or deep seated pains of long standing, with equally good effect.

"Kendall's Spavin Cure" has been introduced throughout the most of this country, and is being put into the hands of all the leading wholesale druggists from which it may be obtained, or through whom it may be ordered by every druggist. Dr. Kendall has also compiled a small work or "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," of about 100 pages, fully illustrated, and giving in a small compass a large amount of useful information, free from all technical terms and which will be worth many times its cost, of twenty-five cents, to all owners of horses. Something of the favor with which this work is being received by the public may be inferred from the fact that one hundred thousand copies or over have been sold since April last. Should any one desire further information upon any matter contained in this article, they will please address Dr. B. J. Kendall, at Enosburgh Falls Vt.

E. R. TOWLE.

West Berkshire, Vt., Sept. 1879

We are informed that the "Kendall's Spavin Cure" is now sold by Moyer Bros. Bloomsburg Pa. and by all of the leading wholesale druggists and a large number of prominent retail druggists.

Beautiful Pictures for All.

The great Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, moves steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over Four Million pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and the prices range from ten cents upwards to twenty dollars per copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive, on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in London, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the customs duty of twenty five per cent. on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the world's renowned engravers.

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. This enterprising firm, though many years in the Art Publishing business, have not grown old and unprogressive, but on the other hand make improvement and progress year by year, giving the people better and better pictures for the same or less money. They may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the Art Publishing business in America. We can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million people. We can of better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. We have the figures direct from the firm, or we would think there was some error. In 1876 they paid for postage $33,104.92. In 1877 they paid for postage $37,268.76. In 1878 the amount of money that they paid for postage stamps was simply enormous—a little over $50,000 00. Stinson & Co. stand among the largest and most judicious advertisers in the country and a short time since paid in a single day $24,000.00 in cash on a contract for advertising. They employ agents everywhere throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada for the sal- of their pictures by subscription; we call attenti n to their advertisement for agents in another column. Those who need pleasant, profitable work should correspond with them.

Besides paying the large amounts of postage stated so are their express and freight bills are enormous—only so all orders are sent by mail, the larger being sent by express and freight. American homes should be made beautiful by refined works of art, and prices for really meritorious pictures are now so low that there can be no excuse for the walls to remain gloomy, unadorned and cheerless. American homes should be made beautiful, and the tendendency of this will be to make more refined and beautiful the lives of all dwellers therein.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane, from various causes and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a deranged or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrhal cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acrid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contact, or thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was contracted by a tight, unyielding bank. This latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The first watery discharges excoriate the lining membrane of the nose, thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby not permitting the air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate, to throw it off, or when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucus becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which adhere so firmly to the nasal passages and bronchial tubes as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed, red, weak, and watery, or in the recording the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes seriously affected, discharging an offensive matter, besides being visited by the most violent neuralgic pains, ending frequently in inflammation, ulceration, and finally deafness. The throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs are in many cases affected by catarrh, and when proper action of the nervous system is superadded, such affections become alarming.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warns all who are afflicted with it to make speedy preparation for its treatment before it becomes chronic. The advantages offered by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE we confidently believe are to be found in no other remedy. Every step in its preparation, every line in the directions, mark it as scientific, prompt, safe, and sure to meet every phase of the disease. The numerous testimonials from the best people in the United States attest the power in the CURE to cure Catarrh in all its forms, from the most distressing and dangerous disease with which it is associated to a slight cold in the head.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A carefully revised Treatise on Catarrh, with an accurate description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases, together with minute directions for effecting with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE a speedy and permanent cure. Also observations on Hay Fever, its cause and general health, of vast importance to all afflicted with catarrh. It is wrapped about each bottle of the RADICAL CURE, or will be mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulation.
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It cures Rheumatism and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
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It is Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

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Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After a dozen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

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FOUR YEARS OLD.

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The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medical properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

June 27, 1879-tf

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oct 3, '79-1y.

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THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, in cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup PRESSES BACK the Intestines that the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

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sept 13, 1y

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Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the White Sewing Machine

induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a

WHITE MACHINE

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WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE

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This warranty excepts the breakage of needles, bobbins and shuttles.

This warranty will not be sustained unless the plate number above given corresponds with the number on the shuttle race slide. Beware of defaced or altered numbers.

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The "WHITE" Shuttle Sewing Machine

Has GREATER CAPACITY than any other family Sewing Machine for doing every variety of work.

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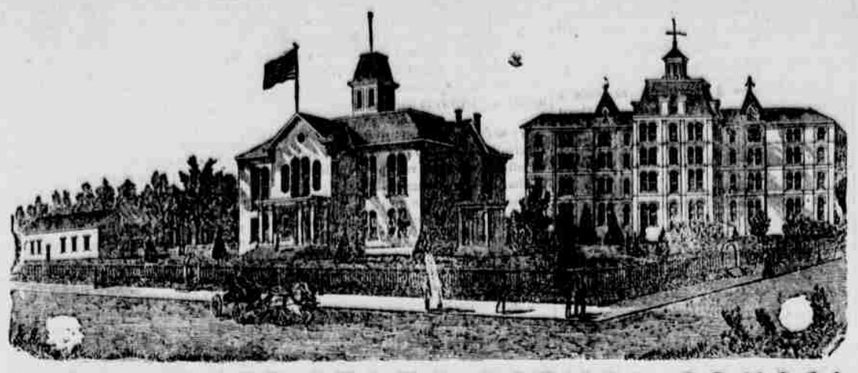
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

oct 16, 4w. ad



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

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Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '76.

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But come at once and look through the largest stock of

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IF WE CANNOT SUIT IN

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WE CAN

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OR

TAKE YOUR MEASURE,

AND MAKE YOU A SUIT IN

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BETTER AND

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SOLD BY THE YARD.

NOVELTIES,

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For Men and Boys,

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Pretty suits for little boys,

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Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c.

Gum Clothing, &c.

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TRY IT

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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April 18, '79-1y

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$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

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The only improvement ever made on the common POROUS PLASTER.

It contains greater and more powerful

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PRICE 25 CENTS.

oct 16, 4w. d

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SUITABLE FOR

YARDS, CEMETERY LOTS, and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Put up by experienced hands, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and Specimens of other Designs sent to any address.

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This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $5 per bottle. Send for circular giving PROOF. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Moyer Bros. Agents Bloomsburg, Pa.

May 23, '79-1y a w

HORSE BOOK

Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 25 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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SMITH & SON,
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Name this paper. w July 25, 3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. B. Brockway and Geo. E. Elwell as the firm of Brockway & Elwell, engaged in the publication of the COLUMBIAN, and in the practice of law is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain at the COLUMBIAN office for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against the firm will please present their bills.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
GEO. E. ELWELL.

sept 26, 4w.

C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware. Watches, Jewelry, Clocks &c.

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All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '78-tf

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"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, relying Hop Bitters."

"Head of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, Blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

Send for Circular.

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co. Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 40 Spruce Street, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

feb. 14, '77-tf r

Feb. 7, '79-1y

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AND

Paper Hanging.

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RON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING

Plain and Ornamental.

PAPER HANGING,

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All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

Estimates Made on all Work.

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Oct. 1, 1878.

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Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. & S. T. P. R.

FARMS IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA. HOMES

OVER 1,000,000 ACRES OF

FINE FARMING LANDS

IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R.R.CO., At from $2 to $6 per Acre, and on liberal terms. These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the North-West, and are equally well adapted to the growth of other grain, vegetables, etc. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

They are Free from Incumbrance.

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Sept. 5, '79.-13w

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April 18, 1879-tf

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SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders. The Liver is the seat of material disease. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public for more than 35 years with unprecedented results.

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ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 5	p m
"	"